

The image shows the cover of a spiral-bound notebook. The cover has a light beige, textured fabric-like appearance. On the left side, there is a silver metal spiral binding. The text is centered on the cover in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

Global History 9 Final Exam Review

Tuesday, June 14, 2010

Gym

8:00 – 10:00 AM

General Vocabulary

- **These terms are used commonly throughout Global History**
- **They may apply to many different chapters and are likely to be used in questions on your final and next years regents exam.**

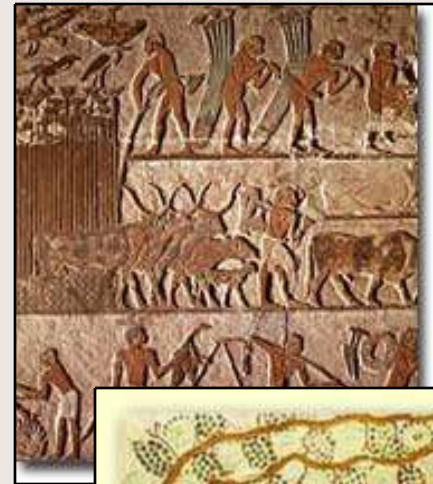
Hunter-Gatherer Lifestyle



- Refers to time period where people migrated (nomadic) in search of food supplies; following herds and searching for wild fruits and berries.
- Limited population
- People tend to live in smaller clans/ tribes.

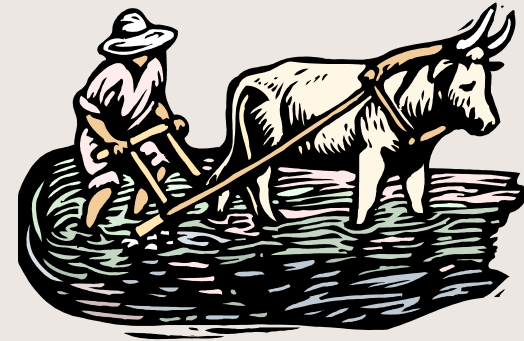
Traditional Economy

- Term that refers to an economic system where the majority of the people are **SUBSISTENCE FARMERS** (they grow enough food to feed themselves and their family).



Neolithic Revolution

- Refers to the shift from hunter/gatherer lifestyle to a permanent, agricultural lifestyle.
- Domestication of animals
- Populations increase as steady food supply is made available (surplus).
- Leads to the development of civilizations [cities], growth of technology.



Interdependence

- **Term that highlights the reliance that cultures have on one another.**
- **Particularly true in modern world; limited resources require greater cooperation on the part of individual nations so that all people have access to needed materials.**
- **Also demonstrated by early societies where success of society depended on everyone fulfilling their roles.**

Barter System

- **When goods / services are used as the method of exchange.**
 - **E.g. A carpenter repairs a house in exchange for food that the farmer grows.**
 - ***Most often found in early cultures where there is no established currency.**

Monarchy



- **Political system** where a single ruler, presumably from a noble family, runs the government.
- **Most common political system** in early civilizations.
- **E.g. Egypt, Chinese Dynasties, England.**

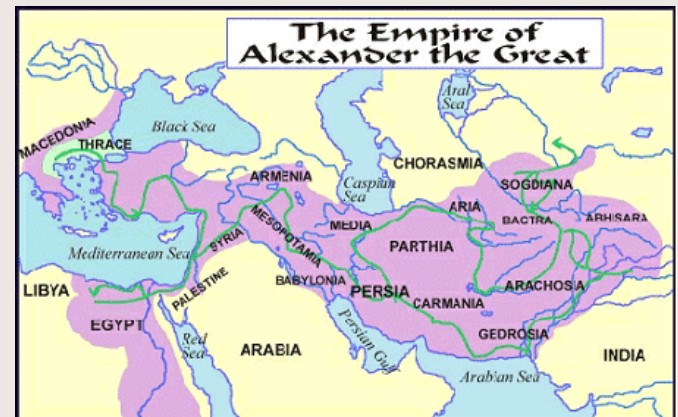
Social Mobility



- The ability to improve one's social and/or economic status
- A rarity in most early cultures
- Also suggests that one can *lose* their standing in society
- “The social ladder”

Cultural Diffusion

- When two cultures meet and exchange ideas.
- One culture will usually become more dominant.
- Particularly true in cases of empire-building (forced Cultural Diffusion).



Nationalism

- **Pride in one's nation.**
- **Patriotism**
- **Can lead to conflict as nations compete for supremacy (e.g. The Age of Exploration, World War I).**

Golden Age

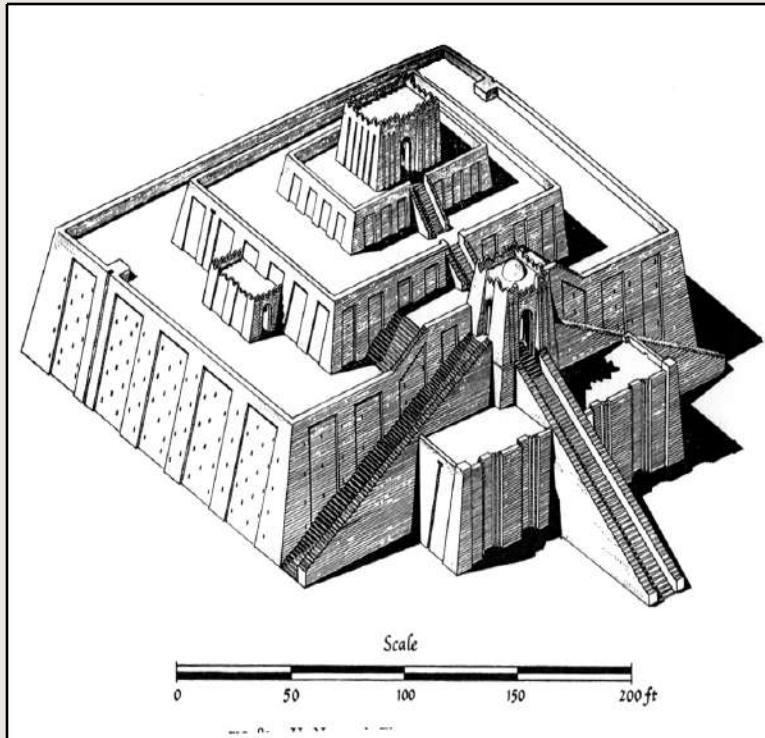


- **Any time period of significant intellectual or cultural achievement**
 - **E.g.: Age of Pericles, Renaissance Italy, Tang dynasty, Gupta India, Age of Louis XIV, Elizabethan England.**

CIVILIZATIONS

- **What characteristics make something a civilization ?**
- **What characteristics were particularly important to the civilizations that follow ?**

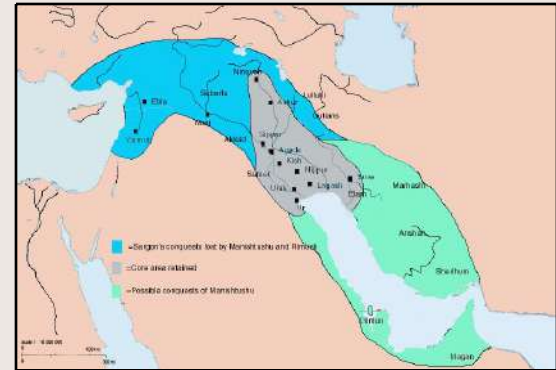
Sumerians



- Tigris-Euphrates Rivers: Mesopotamia
- Political units of city-states (ex: Ur, Uruk)
- *Cuneiform*
- Ziggurats
- Metal plow, use of wheel
- Polytheism

Akkadians

- **Semitic people living north of Sumeria (Akkad).**
- **United city-states of Mesopotamia.**
- **First empire in history.**
- **Established by Sargon the Great.**



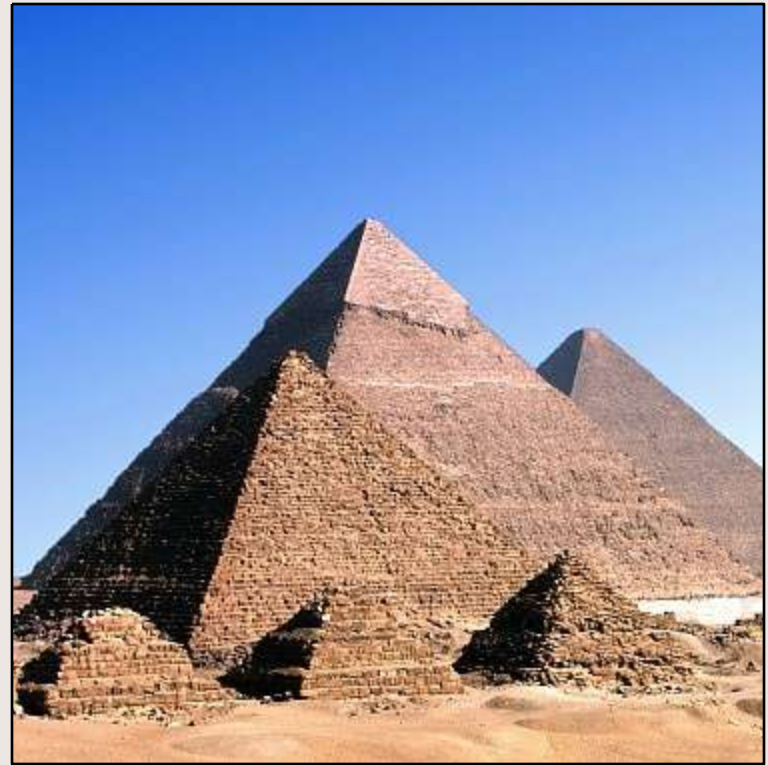
Babylonians



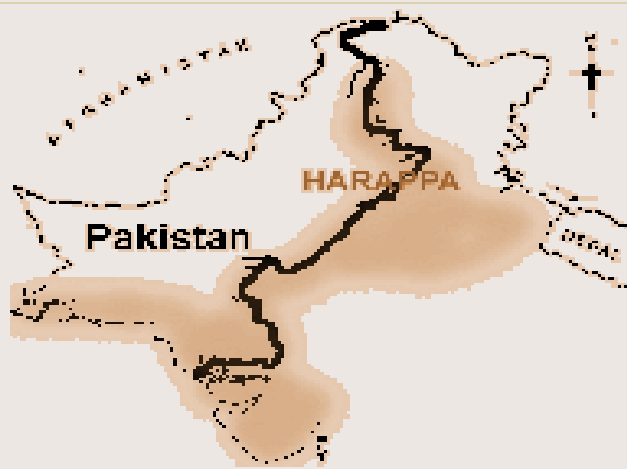
- **Capital – Babylon.**
- **Remembered for king Hammurabi & his Law Code (“an eye for an eye”).**
- **Ancestors of the later Chaldeans (famous for their Hanging Gardens).**

Egyptians

- Settled along the Nile River
- Ruled by pharaohs
- Developed *hieroglyphics*, pyramids
- Mummification



Indus River Valley



- **Modern Pakistan**
- **Also known as Harappan Culture (incl. Mohenjo-Daro)**
- **Highly advanced and organized: Sewer system, grid streets, uniform building construction; all examples of centralized government.**

Huang He River Valley

- **Earliest Chinese settlement (Yellow River Valley: *loess*)**
- **Xia, Shang, Zhou kingdoms**
- **Concept of *Mandate of Heaven* and the *Dynastic Cycle***
- **Developed pictographs and used oracle bones.**



Israelites

- **Semitic people who settled in Canaan.**
- **First monotheists.**
- **Inspired by prophets.**
- **Temple of Solomon.**
- **Put together Torah (first 5 books of the Old Testament).**



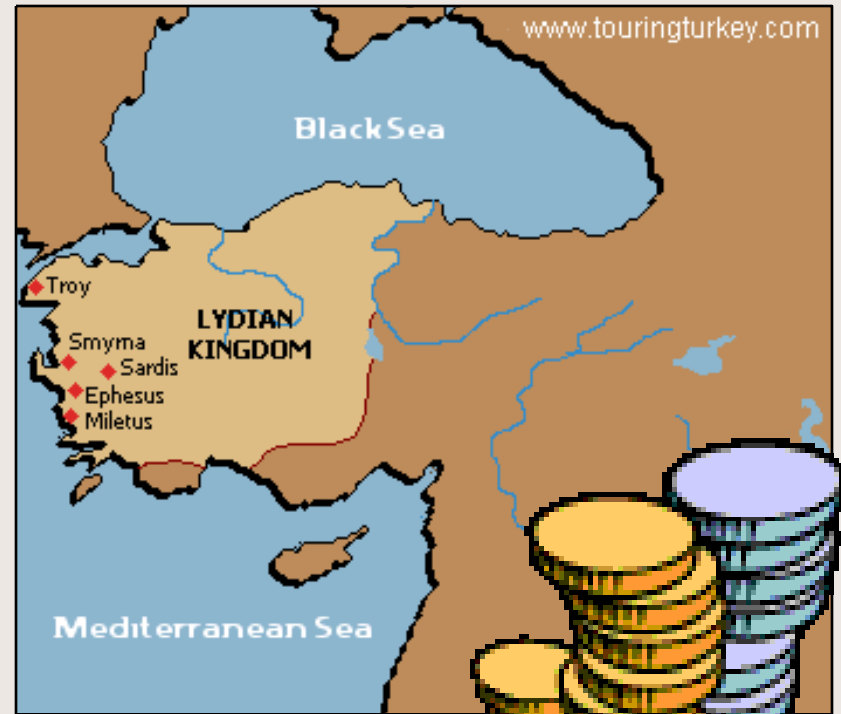
Phoenicians



- **Modern day Lebanon**
- **Excellent sailors; traded throughout Mediterranean**
- **22 character alphabet becomes basis for Greek Alphabet**
- **City of Carthage founded in Africa**

Lydians

- **Located in Asia Minor (modern Turkey)**
- **Excelled in commerce (trade)**
- **Used coin money; replaces barter system**
- **King Croesus (richest man)**



Greeks



- **Achievements in math, science, philosophy, art and architecture (The Golden Age of Athens, Pericles).**
- **City-state structure included an acropolis, agora and assembly.**
- **Athenian democracy (ostracism).**
- **Alexander the Great (Hellenistic cultures).**

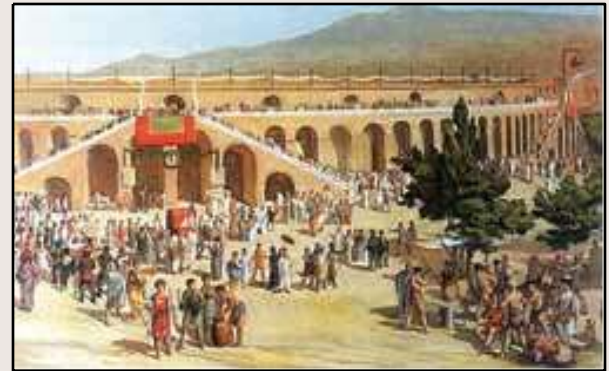
Romans



- **Begins as a city-state (monarchy to republic)**
- **Expands into Empire**
- **Civil War leads to imperial government**
- *Pax Romana*
- **Roads, cities, aqueducts, architecture**
- **Influence of law**
- **Rise of Christianity**

Democracy

- Political system where power is in the hands of the citizens.
- Athens was a *direct democracy*.
- The Roman Republic was a *representative democracy* (model for the U.S. Constitution).



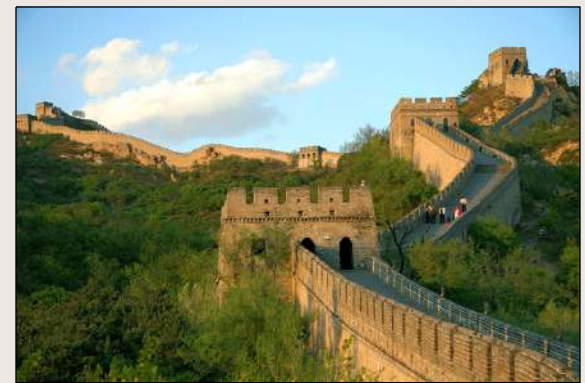
Classical India



- **Aryan invasion of Indus and Ganges Plain.**
- **Hinduism develops; Vedas and caste system established.**
- **Mauryan Empire: Ashoka as greatest ruler.**
- **Gupta Empire: Golden Age of Indian culture**

Han China

- Built on Qin foundations (Shihuangdi).
- Han dynasty established Silk Road (Zhang Qian).
- Civil Service Exams.
- Great Wall of China
- Period of the *Pax Sinica*.
- Ends with civil unrest and political disunity.



Eastern Roman Empire

- Also known as the **Byzantine Empire**; used mostly **Greek language & culture**.
- **Constantine** founded — capital **Constantinople**
- Enjoyed benefit of **Mediterranean trade**.
- “Warehouse” of **Greco-Roman culture**.
- **1054 - Great Schism**: established **Greek and Roman Churches**.



Justinian & Theodora



- **Great ruler almost restored Roman Empire; presented famous law Code.**
- **Hagia Sophia**
- **Nika Revolt – Theodora inspires resistance**
- **Belisarius & Narses**
- **Procopius – historian**

Kievan Rus & Moscow

- Slavic tribes settle Eastern Europe.
- Novgorod as first Slavic city ruled by Viking leaders (trade routes)
- Kievan Rus – Vladimir as first Christian ruler
- Accepted *cyrillic* and Greek Orthodoxy; Moscow succeeds Kiev after Mongol occupation



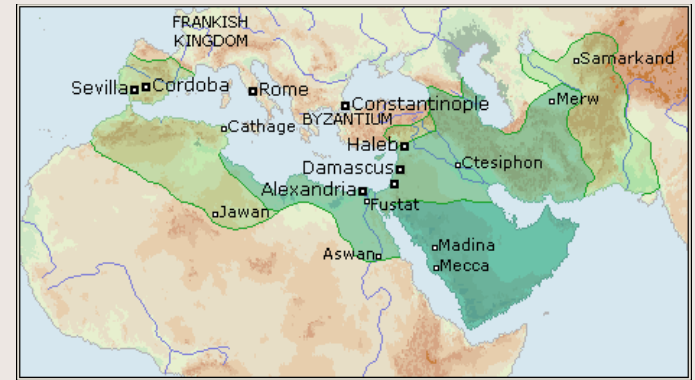
Muhammad



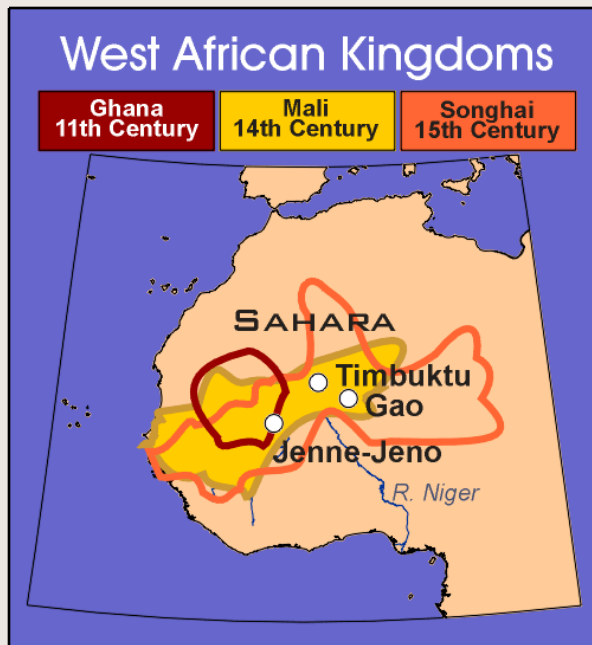
- **Founder of Islam**
- **Forced from city of Makkah (Mecca); flees to Madina (Medina) – known as the Hejira**
- **Teaches idea of monotheism**
- **His words become the writings of the holy book; The Koran (Quran).**

Islamic Caliphates

- **Four *Rightfully Guided Caliphs* succeed Muhammad; create empire**
- **Umayyad Dynasty – Syrian rulers in Damascus; high point of Islamic expansion**
- **Abbasid dynasty – rule from Baghdad (Golden Age); Harun al-Rashid**



Gold for Salt Trade



- West Africans trade gold resources for North African salt; dietary necessity
- Trek through desert was a difficult one; often done at night to avoid brutal temperatures.
- Main path of cultural diffusion between West Africa [Ghana, Mali and Songhai] & Mediterranean (9th-10th centuries)

Mansa Musa

- Rich king of Mali who made memorable *hajj* to Mecca from Timbuktu.
- Devastated Mali's economy and value of gold.
- Mentioned in the works of Ibn Battuta (famous traveler).



Frankish Empire



- Germanic tribes who united under Merovingian kings.
- Clovis – first Christian king.
- “Mayors of the Palace” – Charles Martel and Pepin
- Carolingian kings – Pepin the Short allied with Popes
- Charlemagne – greatest Frankish ruler.
- Treaty of Verdun – empire breaks down

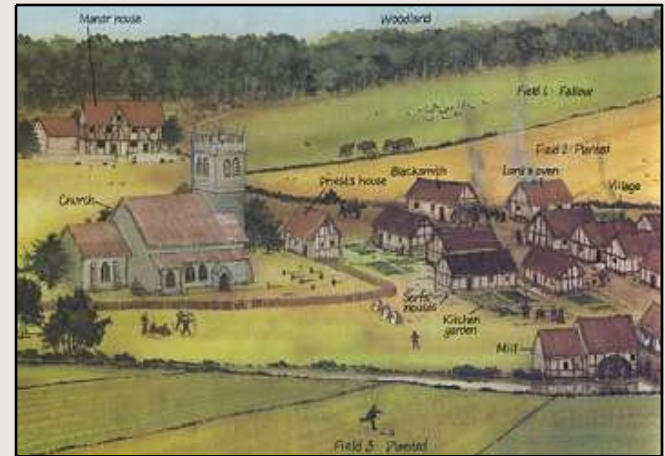
Vikings

- **Vikings from Scandinavia raided the European coasts**
- **Brought destabilization to many European states, like England, Ireland, Holy Roman Empire and Italy.**
- **Used longboats to explore; reached the North American coasts.**



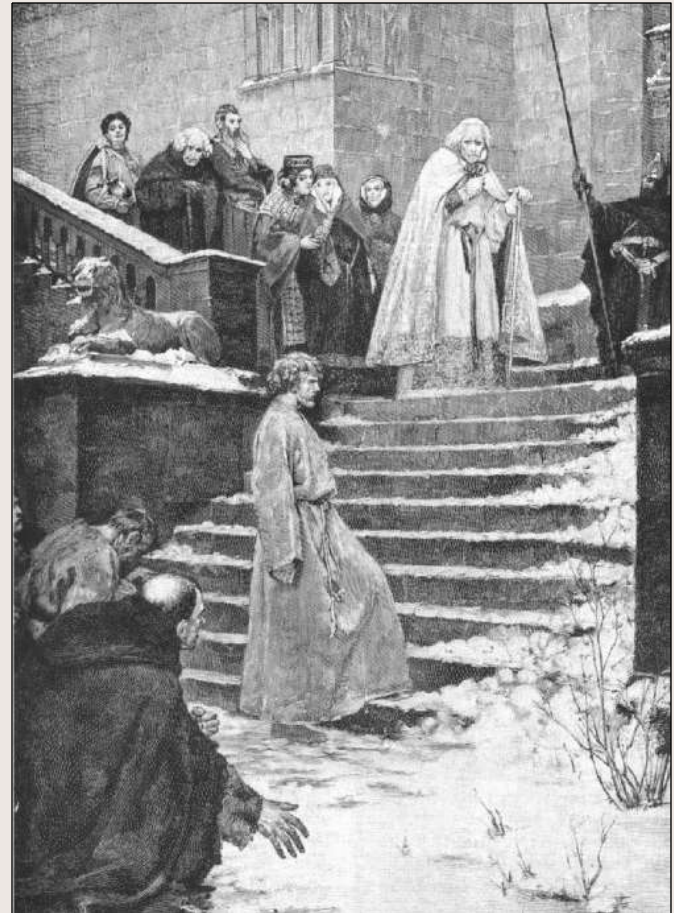
Feudalism

- Also known as manorialism, the manor system and the system of loyalties.
- An economic system where a lord and vassal enter into a contract agreeing to certain obligations.
 - E.g. land in exchange for military service.
 - Popular in Medieval Europe and 16th -17th century Feudal Japan.



Lay Investiture

- **Conflict over the right to pick bishops.**
- **Imperial view – best expressed by Holy Roman emperor Henry IV.**
- **Papal view –best expressed by pope Gregory IV.**
- **Concordat of Worms – compromise.**



William the Conqueror



- **Leads Norman invasion of England in 1066.**
- **Defeats King Harold of the Saxons.**
- **Set up council of nobles as advisors.**
- **Took first census of England (Domesday Book).**

Guilds



- **Economic organizations created to control product distribution (*merchant guilds*) or product quality (*craft guilds*).**
- **Become important community organizations.**
- **Apprentice/ journeyman**
- **(coat of arms for each guild).**

Magna Carta



- Signed in 1215 between King John and nobles.
- Established the Great Council.
- Basic democratic political rights were established (though not applied to all citizens).

High Middle Ages

- Era of progress in agriculture (collar harness, three field system), economic (currency, banking, middle class) and politics (rise of strong monarchs).
- Gothic cathedrals
- Bubonic plague



Trade Networks



- **Rise of Italian cities (Pisa, Genoa and Venice) and the Hanseatic League (Baltic cities).**
- **Eastern markets provided luxury items and spices.**
- **Silk Road and Mediterranean sea routes were of vital importance.**
- **Trade fairs (Champagne)**

Genghis Khan

- **Known as Temujin**
- **Started conquests leading to the world's largest empire.**
- **Wrote the Yasa (Mongolian law code).**
- **Reorganized the military (cavalry units)**
- **Took title of Khan (emperor).**



Pax Mongolica

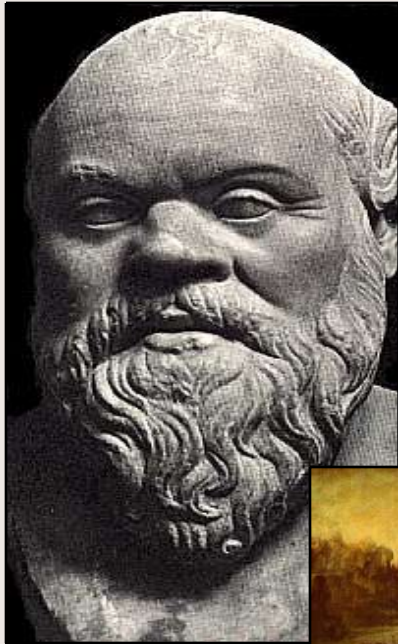


- Era of trade and prosperity along the regions of the Silk Road
- Mongols allowed freedom of religion
- Tribute paid to khans
- Marco Polo visit

Renaissance

- **Europe's first modern "Golden Age"**
- **Time when many people questioned tradition and authority (see slide on Humanism)**
- **Inspired by economic changes taking place in post-Crusades Europe, dissolution of the manor system and the growth of towns, and the *rebirth* of classical learning**

Humanism



- **Philosophy that focused on the importance of the individual; the role of human beings in the world.**
- **Represented in the teachings of Socrates and artwork of the Renaissance.**

Renaissance Men

- **Demonstrating a great degree of individualism and artistic excellence, men like Leonardo and Michelangelo have best captured the spirit of the Renaissance.**



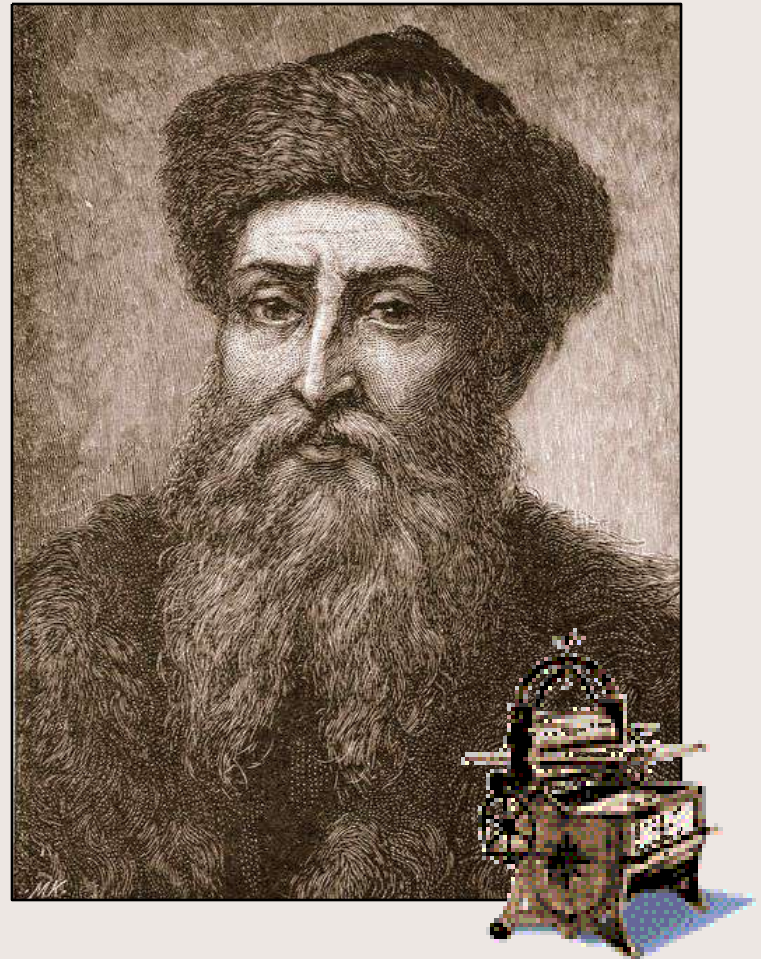
Desiderius Erasmus



- **Noted Christian humanist.**
- **Critical of church leaders; particularly Renaissance Popes and their extravagant lifestyles.**
- **Wrote *The Praise of Folly* – criticized popes.**
- **Encouraged people to look to early Christians for inspiration.**

Johannes Gutenberg

- Utilized first European printing press.
- Revolutionizes spread of information for Europeans.
- Combines block printing with a grape press.
- Particularly important to Martin Luther in 1520s.



Reformation

- Refers to the religious “revolution” of the 1500s.
- Splinter groups break away from the Catholic Church (Luther, Calvin, Henry VIII, Knox).
- Outgrowth of the Renaissance spirit to question ideas and beliefs, even in matters of religion.

Martin Luther



- **Wrote “The 95 Theses.”**
- **Criticized sale of indulgences and other corrupt practices of church officials.**
- **Excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church.**
- **Translated Bible into German for commoners to read.**
- **“Father of the Reformation”**

John Calvin

- **Critical of corruption of church leaders**
- **Believed in predestination.**
- **“Elect of God”**
- **Associated with the “Puritan Work Ethic”**
- **Established church in Geneva, Switzerland**



Henry VIII



- **Seeks annulment from wife; breaks with pope and makes himself head of Anglican Church**
- **Six marriages**
- **Solidifies position as political and religious leader**
- **Establishes English navy**
- **Follows “Balance of Power” idea in foreign policy**

Mesoamericans

- **Olmecs, Maya and Aztecs.**
- **Chief crop -maize**
- **Human sacrifice**
- **Chinampas**
- **Animal gods and stone heads**
- **Spanish conquer Aztecs**



Andean Culture



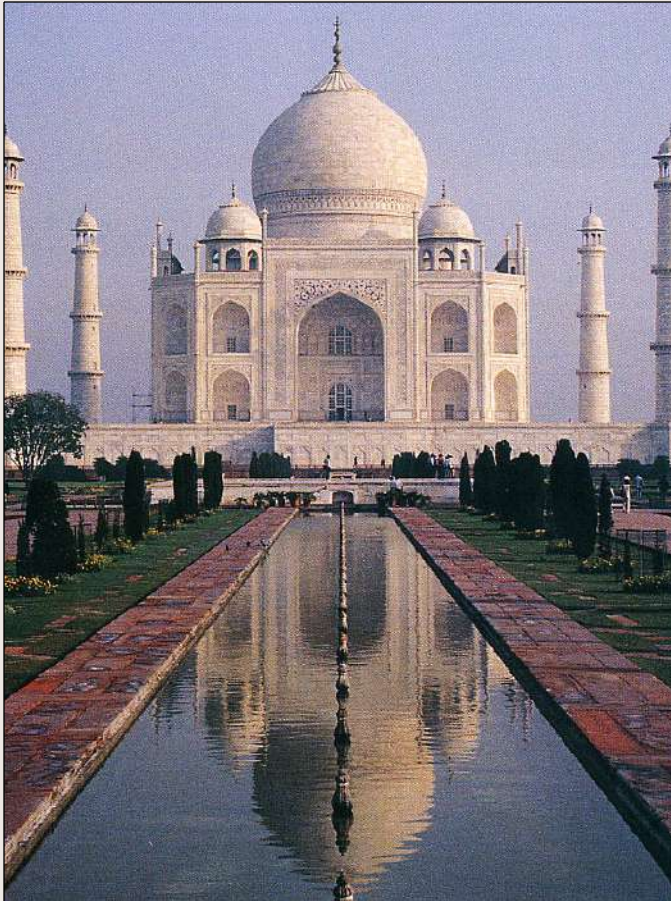
- **Incan culture developed on the Andes Mts.; capital city of Cuzco**
- **Used road system to travel and communicate**
- **Developed fiber suspension bridges, quipu, potatoes.**
- **Conquered by Pizarro**

Ottoman Empire

- **Islamic Turkish empire spanning Europe, Asia and Africa**
- **Ruled by sultans**
- **Conquered city of Constantinople, 1453**
- **Greatest sultan was Suleiman I the Magnificent**



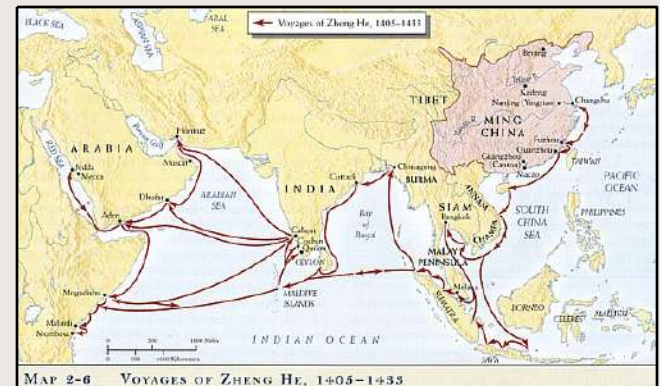
Safavids and Mughals



- **The Shi'ite Safavid dynasty ruled Persia**
- **The Sunni Mughals (descended from Timurids) conquered Delhi and ruled a great empire: greatest ruler was Akbar.**
- **Built the stunning Taj Mahal**

Zheng He

- **Famous Chinese Muslim eunuch admiral who made important voyages.**
- **His Grand Fleet gained valuable information, trade and political ties for Ming China.**



Forbidden City



- **Established as new capital of the Ming Dynasty (Beijing).**
- **Access denied to all but the emperor's inner circle.**
- **Symbolic of separation between rulers and subjects.**

Bushido

- **Code of ethics observed by the warrior noblemen (samurai) of feudal Japan.**
- **Like the rules of chivalry that prevailed in medieval Europe.**
- **Bushido became a written code in the 16th century.**



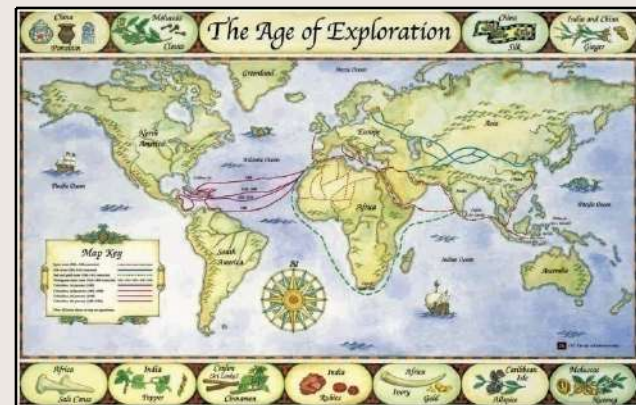
Tokugawa Shogunate

- **Ruling family of shoguns (feudal warlords) from 1600-1868.**
- **Maintained feudal structure.**
- **Brought peace and stability to Japan.**
- **“Closed” Japan to the world (xenophobia).**
- **Isolation will limit technological progress.**



Age of Exploration

- Initiated by Portugal (Prince Henry the Navigator) and Spain.
- Europeans begin to explore, seeking new trade routes to the East.
- Leads to increased contact between Europeans, Asians, Africans and Native Americans
- Treaty of Tordesillas – line of demarcation.



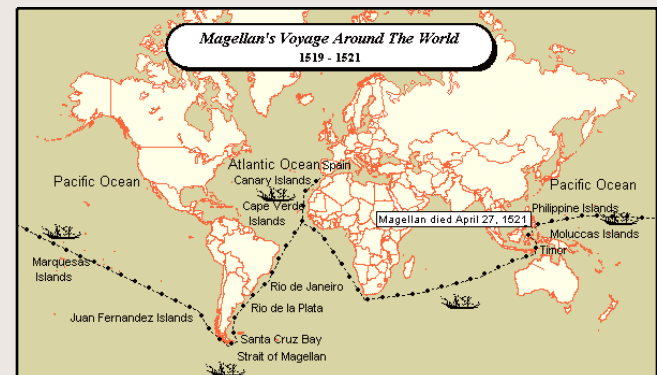
Columbus



- **Explorer; sails from Spain seeking western route to the Indies.**
- **Lands in Bahamas, and modern-day Dominican Republic and Haiti.**
- **Conflict over his place in history (hero v. villain debate).**
- **Opens the Americas to 15th century Europe (the Columbian Exchange).**

Magellan

- Famous Portuguese explorer who sailed for Spain.
- Reached Straits of Magellan (South America) and the Pacific Ocean.
- Crew completed first circumnavigation of the world.



Conquistadors

- Spanish term for “conquerors.”
- Generally applied to Cortes’ victory over the Aztecs and Pizarro’s defeat of the Incas.

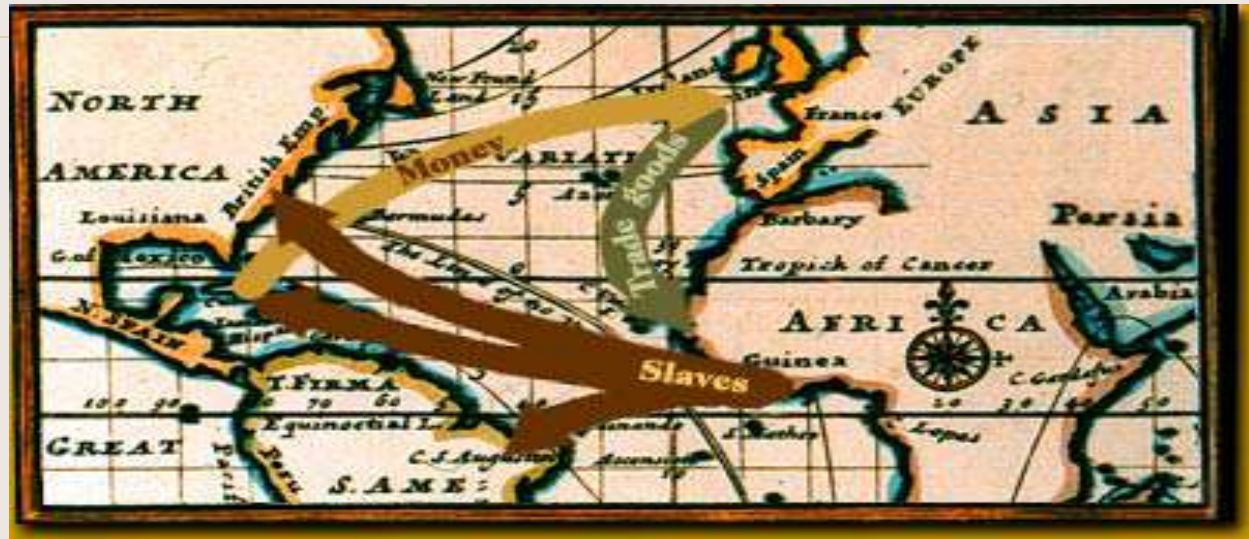


Commercial Revolution

- Describes dramatic changes in economics and business as a result of the Age of Exploration.
- Growth of joint-stock companies.
- Development of mercantilist system.

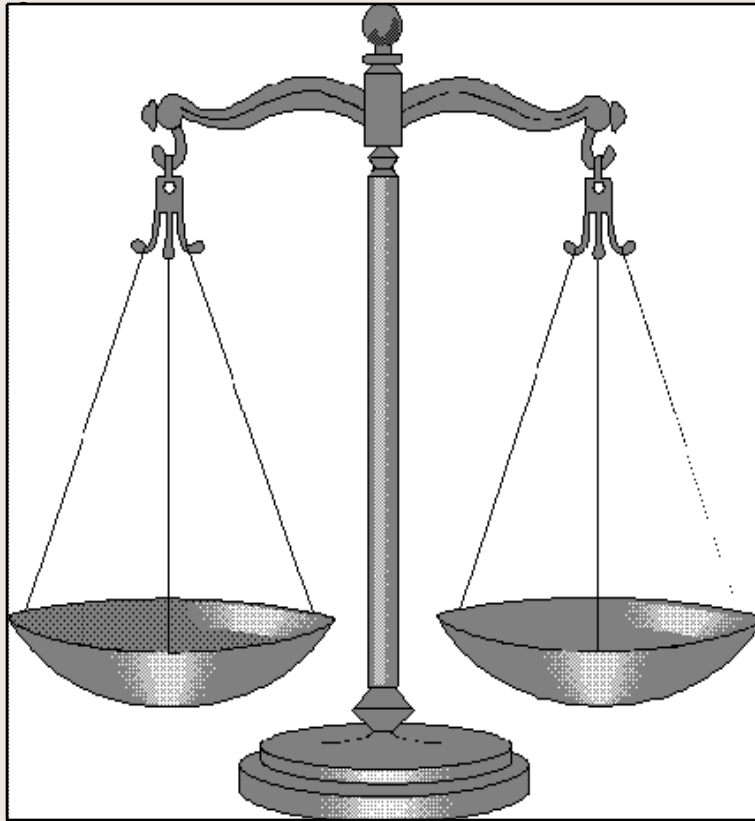


Mercantilism



- System where colonies provide raw materials for mother country who, in turn, produces manufactured products and sells them abroad.
- Relies on imperialism and exploitation of colonies.
- Common economic system during Age of Exploration/ Commercial Revolution (led to capitalism).

Balance of Power



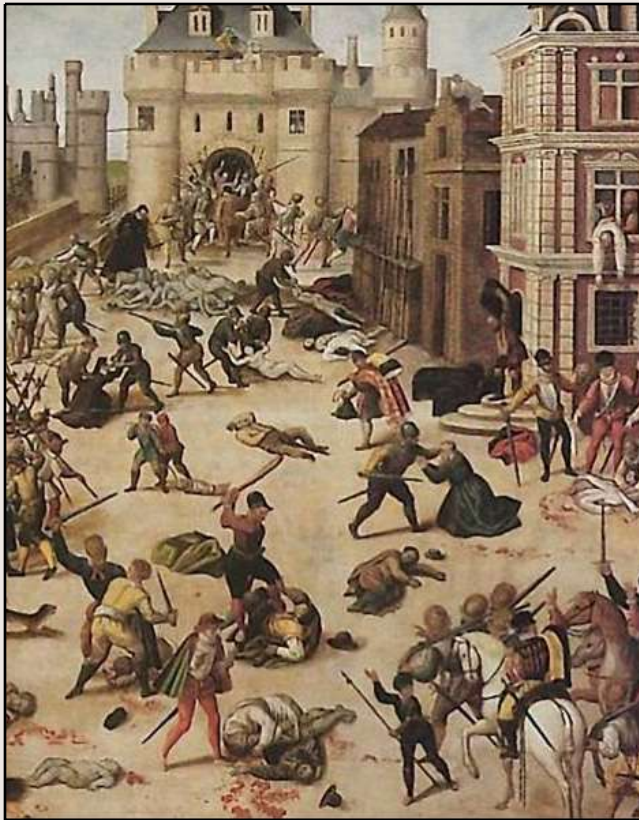
- **Foreign policy followed by Elizabeth.**
- **Belief that security/peace will only be achieved if no one nation is too powerful.**
- **Side with the weaker nation to offset inequality of power.**

Spanish Armada

- **Legendary fleet sent by Philip II of Spain to conquer Elizabeth's England (1588); Spanish suffered huge losses.**
- **Doomed by bad weather, faster English ships.**
- **Marks the end of Spanish mastery of the sea; England becomes new "Mistress of the Sea"**



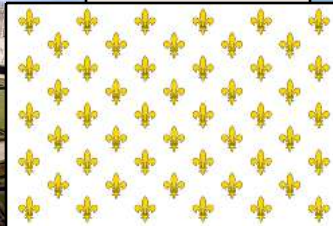
St. Bartholomew's Day



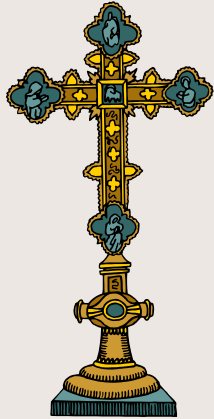
- **Religious strife between French Catholics and Protestants (Huguenots).**
- **Catholic royals ordered massacre of Huguenots.**
- **Huguenot Henry of Navarre survives turmoil and becomes King Henry IV (“Paris is worth a mass”)**
- **Passes Edict of Nantes (freedom for Huguenots).**
- **Revoked by Louis XIV.**

Absolutism

- **Political philosophy in which all power rests in the hands of a single, *absolute*, ruler**
- **Embodied by Louis XIV of France or Peter the Great of Russia.**



Divine Right



- **Belief that power to rule came from God**
- **Kings were God's lieutenants on Earth**
- **Suggests ultimate superiority of monarchs**
- **Comparable to Chinese "Mandate of Heaven"**

Louis XIV



- **The Sun King (1660-1715)**
- **Vast expense to create Versailles Palace depletes treasury.**
- **Debt will be paid for generations to come.**
- **Palace is symbol of both glory of France and the excesses of the monarchy.**
- **Perfect example of the absolute monarch.**

Peter the Great

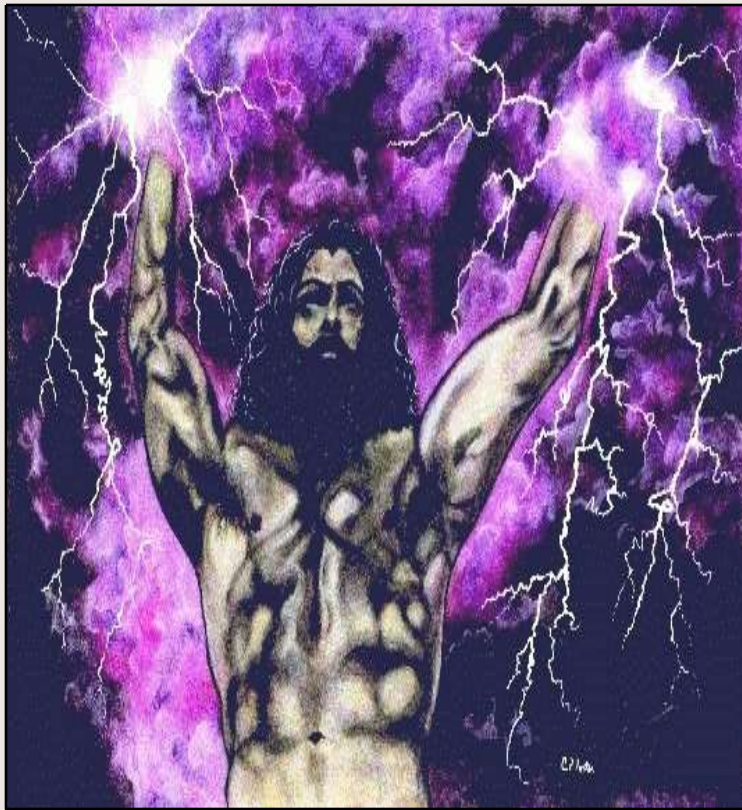


- **Russian tsar and emperor (1689-1725)**
- **Seeks to modernize Russia in Europe's image**
- **Remembered for 3 W's:**
- **Westernization**
- **Warm-water port**
- **Window on the West (St. Petersburg)**

Religion / Philosophy

The major ideas of the following beliefs systems are listed here; that doesn't mean you shouldn't know other things about them.

Polytheism



- **Belief in multiple gods who control forces of nature (e.g. Zeus- Greek God of Lightning).**
- **Various cultures hold polytheistic beliefs.**
- **Greeks, Romans, Norse and Egyptians.**

Hinduism



- **Tied to Caste System.**
- **Concepts of dharma, karma, varna, reincarnation.**
- **Polytheistic**
- **Vedas, Upanishads are holy texts.**

Animism

- **Belief that a soul or spirit existed in every object, even if it was inanimate.**
- **Found in traditional African cultures and Native American cultures .**



Judaism



- Religion of the Hebrews.
- monotheistic
- Belief in the covenant; promise made between Yahweh (God) & Abraham.
- Led from slavery in Egypt by Moses (story of the Exodus).
- Torah - sacred scriptures (first five books of the Old Testament).

Confucianism

- Based on teachings of *Kongfuzi* (better known as Confucius).
- Emphasis is on the group rather than the individual
- Five Basic Relationships; 4 vertical and 1 horizontal relationships
- Focus on filial piety.
- Basis of civil service exam throughout Chinese history.



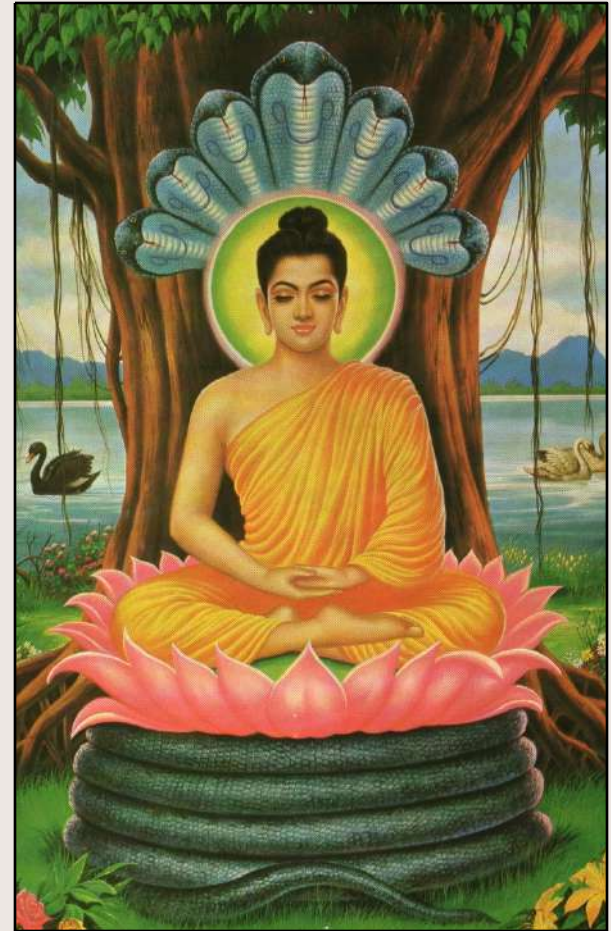
Daoism



- **Emphasized the role of harmony and nature in daily life.**
- **Laozi – great teacher; wrote the *Dao Dejing* (focus on The Way).**
- **Yin and yang concept.**

Buddhism

- **Founded by Siddhartha Guatama.**
- **Rejects the caste system.**
- **Embraces ideas of karma and reincarnation.**
- **Explanation of life through the “Four Noble Truths.”**
- **Encourage moral life as described in the “Eightfold Path.”**

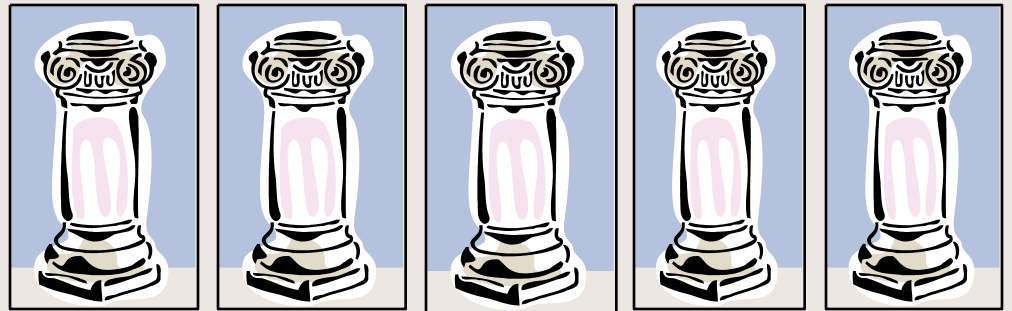


Christianity

- **Based largely on Jewish tradition and beliefs.**
- **Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah (Christ).**
- **Holy scripture - New Testament – Gospels.**
- **Various divisions and sects have developed: the Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Protestant churches.**

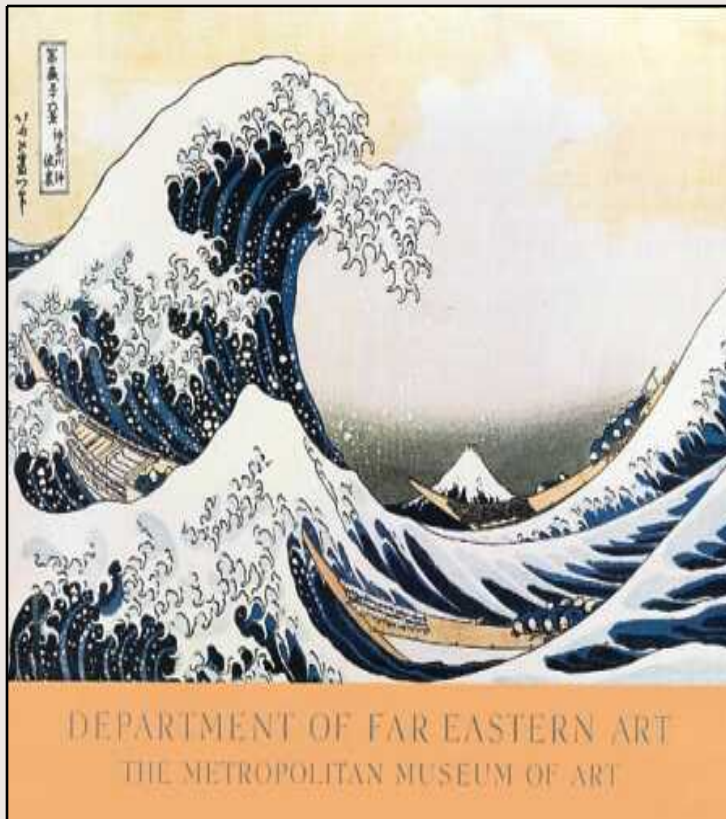


Islam



- **Founded by the Prophet Muhammad.**
- **Principles of the 5 Pillars- guidelines for life.**
- **Holy scripture - Koran (Quran).**
- **Two major sects - Shi'ite & Sunni.**

Shinto



- Focus on the importance & power of nature.
- Idea of *kami* (spirit) contained in all objects.
- Mainly a Japanese religion.

Hints

- **Use Final Exam Review Sheets to guide you as you study the concepts.**
- **Print out copies of the slides that you don't know and use them as notes.**
- **Remember to study topics for their significance, not just their definition.**
- **Get a good night's sleep before the exam.**
- **Bring *pens* and *sharpened pencils*.**